DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. sears on this when Wagner pleaded guilty to robbing simon Steingat of a diamond pin in a Grand-st. cur.

KENDALL'S TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT MADE TO RELIEVE MR. GILROY FINDS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME | PRESIDENT POST TESTIFIES ABOUT THE EX-HIS AGONY-THE CHARACTERISTIC

SYMPTOMS. Death relieved young Kendall of his awful agony early yesterday morning. Gr. Paul Gibler, of the Pasteur Institute, saw him on Thursday afternoon at the Chambers Street Hospital, pronounced his malady hydrophobia and predicted that he would be dead in a During his last three hours of life he was too exhausted to give outward manifestation of the horrible torture that racked him, and to all appearance He had wrestled with death for

fearful struggles that eye ever witnessed.

His name was George Kendall. He was an English man, and worked on the farm of Henry Schuyler, near Arlington, N. J., much liked and respected. About two months ago a Skye terrier bit him on the under The wound, an insignificant one, apparently, was dressed by a country doctor, who did not deem canterization necessary, the dog having shown no symptom of rabies. Kendall resumed his duties and in a few days the wound healed.

two days, and yielded only after one of the most

Last Sunday Kendall was low-spirited, gloomy, out of sorts, irritable. Usually companionable, he now pecluded himself. He shunned the light, which pained An effort to drink produced a stiffne his eyes. tightness about the throat, and there was trouble i swallowing liquid. Monday brought no relief. feared an attack of pneumonia, and was told to drink as much water as he could, but soon he was wholl unable to swallow, and by noon even the sight of water him to choke and strangle. Later in the day he could not bear to look at a vessel that suggested in the slightest degree the idea of drinking; each paroxysm of dread was preceded by chills and tremors During the night, as his thirst increased, thes paroxysms supervened at short intervals, and sen sations of stricture about the throat and chest were experienced. Respiration became painful and embar rassed, and was interrupted with sighs and sobs.

On Tuesday these symptoms, becoming all the time more violent, persuaded Kendall that he was suffering from hydrophobia. This knowledge served but to increase his agony, and when night came the disease was raging. Still, in the intervals between the paroxysms he was calm and collected. On Wedneday, in company with Mr. Schnyler, he came to this city and was received at the Chambers Street Hospital There was no doubt that he had hydrophobia, and the authorities, removing all the patients from Ward No. 3. locked him in there alone and waited for the disease to develop. This did not require a long time The poor fellow was already far gone, but his general arance of good health probably deceived the doctors. Convalsion followed convalsion. Between the paroxysms there were incid intervals, but the broken by great excitement and irritability There were occasional fits of insanity. sufferer was seized with a species of delicium; he say about him swarms of flies; he conversed with imaginary he fancied himself in the midst of perile In one of these hallucinations he saw himself fastened to a railroad track, with a locomotive rushing upor him, and his contortions were horrible to witness Just as the wheels were on the point of crushing him he recovered consciousness. The thought o another such hallucination nearly drove him will, and in the most piteous terms he berged the doctors to

All was done that could be done to allay his suffering; to save his life was out of the question. Occasionally, in some of his lits of violence, he attempt d to bite his attendants; he roared he cursed, he nowled, he endeavored to destroy everything in his reach. Extreme horsomes were taken to prevent him from injuring himself or his attendants. Wrist lets were pasced on him and strong men held him down. In a lacid moment he would beg them to leave the ward, lest he should do them some hurt. His sensitiveness was most pitful. A footfall was sufficient to throw him into spasm. He foaned at the mouth till his torgue became brown and dry. The viscid, tenacous manues was thrown out with accompanying it was thought by some to resemble the barking of a dog. The eves were staring and bloodshot.

agitation.

Dr. Wells, house surgeon, describes Kendall's sufferings as terrible, and hopes that he will have to deal with no more cases of hydrophobia. Kendall will be buried at Arlington by Mr. Schuyler. Kendall will

GENERAL DUANE AND THE NEW DAM.

HE THINKS THAT THE SELECTION IS A MIS FORTUNE.

General Duane, president of the Aqueduct Comwho, with Controller Myers, voted against the resolution passed on Thursday deciding upon Cornell's as the site of the big new Croton dam, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that he had not changed his views "I still think," he said, "that the selection of the Cornell site is a mistake. In saying this I wish it distinctly understood that I do not desire that they were perfectly honest in their cone Nevertheless, the building of a dam at that point is a great was; of the city's money. The site proposed by Chief Engineer Ficley was the right one, and a dam built there would noswer every purpose, while its cost would not be one half the sum it will take to build a dam at Cornell's. Indeed, nobody knows what this will cost. The Fteley dam would impound water enough to give the city a daily supply of 250,000,000 gallons a day, and with the smaller reservoirs under construction would answer all our probable necessitie for the next twenty years. The statement that this Cornell dam will drain an additional areas of twenty one square miles is to a large extent humbug. water from more than one half this area can be turned

water from more than one half this area can be turned back into such a dam as Mr. Fteley proposed. When New York outgrows such a dam our people will have to look for another watershed.

"But a dam below the present Croton dam is an absolute necessity. I am sorry that the cheaper plan was not adopted, both because of the money to be use lessly expended and the time lost in building the greater structure, but I am glad that action has been taken and that a new and much-needed dam will soon be under way."

HORNER TO APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT Judge Addison Brown in the United States District Court yesterday issued an order for the removal of Edward H. Horner, the banker of No. 88 Wall-st. to Springfield, III.; where he is under indictment for sending lists of prizes won in a lottery through th sending lists of process, A. Taylor, jr., and Herman mails. His attorneys, A. Taylor, jr., and Herman Aaron, at once secured a writ of habeas corpus for their client from Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in the United States District Court, on the ground that person could not be tried in Illinois for maining a circular in New-York. With the consent of Horner attorneys, the Judge at once dismissed the writ, but gave them until February 3 to show him that he had a right to grant a stay of the writ of removal pending the decision of the case in the United States Supreme Court. Messrs, Taylor and Aaron consented to the dismissal, so that they can bring the legality of the Anti-Lottery law before the Supreme Court at once. In the meantime Horner was again released on bail.

THE COUNTERFEITER'S ALIBI NOT BELIEVED. It took a jury about fifteen minutes yesterday to decide in the United States Circuit Court before Indg-Benedict that James J. Tierney was guilty of selling counterfeit money. The conviction was a notable victory for John P. Brooks, chief of the New York division of the Government Secret Service, and for John O Mott, Assistant United States District-Attorney, who conducted the case, as Tierney is a shrewd criminal and sold bogus coin at wholesale. The prisoner took the stand and swore that he was in Philadelphia when the sale of counterfeit silver dollars took place. Two women corroborated him, Charles E. Le Eurobe summed up for the accused man, and Mr. Mott for the prosecution. Tierney was remarded for sentence.

BUTTNER YIELDS AND PLEADS GUILTY.

When William H. Buttner, the lawyer who obtain bogns divorces, was arraigned before Recorder Smyth In General Sessions yesterday, he had nothing of his defiant air of the day before. In fact, his determina tion to stand trial had cozed awe, and he broke dows completely, weeping like a child. He was allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty to the charge of grand lar ceny and io confess his guilt of forgery in the second degree. He and his associate, William D. Hughes, will be sentenced next week.

GENERAL SICKLES GETS HIS BILL PASSED. General Sickles succeeded yesterday in getting his bill through the Board of Estimate for \$20,760 91, to of the signers are men or women interested in busimake good deficiencies in the Sheriff's office last year, and Controller Myers was authorized to pay to him that amount. The General must pay into the city treasury the poundage he may hereafter collect.

ONE SENTENCE PILED ON ANOTHER. By the time two judges had finished with Joseph H. Wagner, twenty-two years old, of No. 225 North Second st., Brooklyn, in General Sessions yesierday, h had a vista of twelve long years of imprisonment before The prisoner robbed Wakeman J. Sibley, of Mount Vernon, of \$85 and a watch in Madison st., on November 9, and for this Judge Cowing sentenced him to provide homes for the poor Armenian immigrants who come to this country.

GAS COMMISSIONERS WRANGLING.

BUNCOMBE-CONTRACTS AWARDED. The Gas Commission decided vesterday to illuminate of the Annexed Destrict with 108 electric lamps The North New-York Electric Light Company was represented at the meeting by Superintendent J. Moore. He desired to put in 271 electric lights which, he claimed, would take the place of 1.672 gas lights, at a saving to the city of \$1,000. Super intendent McCormick disputed Mr. Moore's figures and said that the latter was only guessing at them " t'll bet you," answered Mr. Moore, "that my in-

formation is better than yours. "I'll bet you \$100 to a cent," retorted Mr. Mc Cormick, "that it is not."

Commissioner Gilroy attempted to suppress the ex-cited superintendent. "This isn't the place to make bets," he said, pulling McCormick back into his seat. "1'll stake my reputation-" McCorollek began struggling to get up again.

Never mind your reputation," Mr. Gilroy replied. Tell us whether the appropriation will be sufficient. The superintendent was sore it would not be suf

A discussion followed in which the Mayor, troller and Commissioner Gilroy took part. A com promise was effected on 10s electric lights, placed : llows: Third ave., above Harlem Pridge, forty-seevi imps; One hundred and tierty-eighth-st., to the South ern Bonlevard, sixteen; Lincoln ave., to tme-hundred and thirty-seventh st., five; Alexander ave., to One andred and thirty seventh st., nine; Willis ave., to One-hundred and forty-eighth-st., onlevard, to One hundred and ti irty eighth-st, fourtedn: Harlem Bridge, two: Madison-ave. The price of lighting is to be forty-five cents a lamp per night.

Confracts for 228 electric lights were awarded below the Hariem River as follows. To the Frush Company, sixty three lamps; East River Company, eighty hamps; Mount Morris Company, ten lamps, Hariem Company, seventy-five lamps; each at lorty cents

sinp each night.

his business being settled, a dispute arose between
Controller and Commissioner of Fublic Works
of the way Fifth ave is lighted between Fortyand and Fifty-math sts. Controller Myers was
that more light was needed along that
coughfare, and described its condition as one of

- Fifth ave, between Forty second and is as well lighted as any other street gas lamps. There is no reason why people in Fifth ive, should have any better light that int stopped the "argument" by adjourn-

AN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS HEARS ABOUT MAN UAL TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS.

educational conference under the auspices the Committee on Education of the New-York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, was held the Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth st. and Powell presided and introduced Miss Grace H. Dodge who made an interesting address, in which she spoke of the work that is being done in the departments for manual training in the public schools of this city. Dull students," she said, "and those who are effecent in morality often show a great liking for nechanical work. This work gives the former a sense f personal responsibility, and the latter become pressed by the accuracy required in various kinds of construction. This feeling inculcates a regard for truth and acts as a powerful agent to reform the pupil's moral condition."

short addresses in support of Miss Dodge's were then made by Robert S. Havliand, of the Chappaqua Mountain Institute; Jonathan C. Pierce, John L. Griffin and several others. Edward A. H. Allen, principal of Friends' Seminary, then spoke at onsiderable length upon the intellectual aspects of the subject of manual training, and alluded to the sloved system, which is now being taught at No. 9. University Piace. It was learned that this system would probably be adopted in the Friends' School. Another meeting will be held by the society in about thirty days, when Colonel Anchunity and others will make addresses. The seminary now contains 100 months it is different departments from kinderparter.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN

G. G. Hallett, wholesale dealer in stoves at No 236 Water-st., has turned over his business to the Fuller & Warren Company, of Troy, which is said to largest creditor, the reported consideration being could not tell what he seeks would cannot be also posses to pay creditors 33 cents on the dollar, but Mr. because the land made no proposition yet, as he admit to the work of the creditors until the could pay the creditors until the seeks would have been issued to the seek of the land of the work of the could pay the creditors until the land got in everything. Creditors, it is said, are he had got in everything. Creditors, it is said, are held what he could pay the creditors until the land got in everything. Creditors, it is said, are held what he could pay the creditors until the string of the same than the Corporation Common. Translay, is it not your judgment that the his matter has been had got in everything. Creditors, it is said, are held what he could pay the creditors until the same than the corporation of the quark that matter has been had been had got in everything. Creditors, it is said, are held with the same than the corporation of the could pay the creditors until the same than the Corporation of the could pay the creditors until the same than the Corporation of the could pay the creditors until the same than the Corporation of the same than the corporation of the could pay the creditors and the plan ought to be proceeded with A.—In which we have been issued to the sherriff against John Greiner, manufacturer of furniture, at Nos. 433 and 435. West Forty second st. He began business in November, 1-ses, on a small scale.

The sherriff has received minus for \$3,228 and \$4,000 have been issued to the seal business in November, 1-ses, on a small scale.

The sherriff has received minus for \$3,228 and the plan ought to be proceeded with A.—In November, 1-ses, on a small scale.

The sherriff has received minus for \$3,228 and the plan ought to be proceeded with A.—In November, 1-ses, on a small scale.

The sherriff has received minus for \$3,228 and \$4,000 have been issued to the sherriff against John Wartet, and after the seniors death. In March, 1-so, where the blame, and the his account of the credit of t \$10,000 and the satisfaction of the company's claim delse my colleagues of the Board, for I believe \$25,000; he could not tell what his assets would

Beiting and Packing Company, limited discorporated under the English Companies acts, 1862 to 18900, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that the original American company had not sold out to an English syndicate but was simply expanding its business. The prospectu hows the total share capital of the expanded organization, limited, to be \$2,066,100, and the first mortgag detentures \$1,031,250. Of these debentures there are 2,250 of £100 each, 300 of which have been taken by he old company and 600 by the directors and their friends, leaving 1,350 to be subscribed for on the out ide. The capital stock is divided into 20,000 ordinary shares, of which the original company retains 6,600 22,500 preference shares, of which the original comany retains 7,500; and 1,000 founders' ch the original company retains all. The directors of the English company and their friends have applied for 6,400 ordinary shares and 5,500 preference shares, leaving 7,000 of the former and 6,000 of the latter to be taken by outsiders. From this statement it would seem that the original company is in a minority, which ordinarily might be regarded as equivalent to selling out its control. But Mr. Cheever's

COUNT SZIRMAY'S DAUGHTER'S MAERIAGE. It came to light yesterday that I anie Szirmay taughter of Count Szirmay, Privy Chamberlain of the Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was maried in this city last May. The story of her leaving her father's home two years ago and of his long search for her was told in The Tribune yesterday. She was married by Alderman Flynn at City Hall to Joseph Monderer, a barber, and lived with him until last september. Then she left him suddenly to by with a former lover, an Englishman. Deputy Marshal Bernhard, who traced the young woman's history, said yesterday that she had left the State, but would

Monderer has searched high and low for his wife Monderer has searched high and low for his wife the notoriety that has been thrust on him, and speaks of my father in law, Count szirmay," with a frequency and gusto that shows his pride in the rank of his guilty wife. He, however, declares that he will sue for a divorce when he finds her.

THEY WANT STREET CARS IN FIFTH AVE.

It is not reasonable that the Legislature will con ent to the building of a surface railroad in Fifth ave. yet annually a petition in favor of a horse-car line is passed around and signed. Such a one is on its journey now, and it has received over 100 signatures mong the owners and lessees of property. ness in the avenue, to whom a street-car traffic would be remmerative. Few residents want to see the city's main thoroughfare of wealth and fashion so descrated.

HOMES FOR ARMENIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Townsend Scudder, of No. 206 Broadway, attorney for the Armenian Syndicate, has gone South to inspect and select about 25,000 acres of land in Florida and Texas for the syndicate. This syndicate is con posed of Armenian and Syrian merchants of this city. it is also expected to interest wealthy people in

DOCK BOARD FINANCES.

THE FASSETT COMMITTEE'S HEARING.

PENDING OF THE CITY'S MONEY.

The State Senate Committee on Cities yesterday egan, in Part IV of the Superior Court, an investigaon of the Dock Department. Senators Fassett (preiding). Ahearn and stewart were the members of the ommittee present; and A. B. Boardman conducted the xamination of witnesses, William M. Ivins is in Europe. The relations of the city and its Dock Department and the water-front and private owners of iers and of buildheads are in a marvellous tangle, and egislation for its unravelling is called for loardman in a preliminary statement said that the bject of this investigation was to present to the Legislature a fair statement of the existing circum-He gave a historical account of the case, and edicated the difficulties which have embarrassed the bock Department since its creation in 1870, under an ct which contemplated the acquirement by the city whole water-front of the city, with its piers,

Honry M. Tate, the committee's expert accountain out in evidence a tabulated report prepared by him, owing, among many other details, that th eccipts of the Dock Departement, from May 1, 1870. o January 1, 1s91, were \$19,386,909 88, and the total There had been expended for property \$910,210.52, for construction \$8,319,147.78, and for general repairs, office expenses alaries etc., 82,293,128 31.

The principal witness was Edwin A. Post, the president of the Dock Commission. Mr. Boardman namined him as to the reasons which had prevenied is commission from going ahead with the ne of city piers, bulkhead, e.c., as laid out. Mr. Post fisclaimed any share in the blame for a delay. There had been local difficulties about the acquisition of iver front property. James C. Carter, who was en raged as special counsel to the city by the Corporation counsel's office, had advised the department to tale mssession of a pier and then have the courts settle the matter. Mr. Boardman asked:

Q.-Had any proceedings to cond-mn property be aken when you became a Dock Commissioner? A

What! A.-Well, I can't name the cas

What! A.—Well, I can't name the cases.

Have you communicated with the Law Depart of the city in reference to the carrying out of the a A.—Yes.

How many communications have you sent to corporation Coursel! A. I suppose in regard to nor twenty pieces of property.

Have not you main ained in season and out ally and privately, since you became a Doch Computedly, that this plan should be carried out! A.—widedly.

missioner, that this plan should be carried gue. A. Undoubtedly.

Q. You think it is to the interest of the city that it should be done? A.—Beyond a doubt.

Q. That the street should be widened from the Bat ery to Saky first-st. A.—Beyond a doubt.

Q. That new piers should be built in accordance with that plan? A.—Beyond a doubt.

Q. That new stone builkleads should be built? A.—Beyond a doubt.

Q. And you think it as important matter for the city? A.—Very, very imperiant.

Senator Fasett. What is the reason that the saits should not be pressed! A.—That I could not tell.

Q. Does it make any difference to anybody you know of whether they are on are not pressed! A.—No.

Q.—Is it sheer laxiness? A.—I can't go into the ments of the case.

Q.—Is it sheer hizhess? A.—I can't go into one merits of the case.

Q.—What reasons have been given to you that they were not pressed? A.—That they would be pressed at the proper time.

Q.—You have settled the Cornell case so far as you can. A.—Yes.

Q.—And it isn't settled? A.—I hear it is settled.

The Cornell case, which was frequently referred an interesting example of how the city has suffere a pier at J. B. Cornell's bulkhead, from Twenty sixth to Twenty seventh-st., on the North River, and started it toward the end of 1879 or the beginning of 1880. strained against the connection of the pler with the fand. The pier was new pier 57 and was to be let t the Anchor Line Company, which had to go to Broo lyn after work on the pier was stopped. no action was taken in the Cornell case for ten year

Of other suits referred to, the first was that of Langden against the Mayor, which was decided in the Court of Appeals in 1883. Then there was William against the Mayor, which was decided in the Court of Appeals about 1887, Then came the Kingslar Charlton-st, case, which is now pending in the Ge ral Term, the whole question involved be amount of money to be paid per running foot for the The Langden case was tried before Grover Cleveland as referee, who awarded \$100 a run The Kingshod case was before a jury, wh awarded \$900 a running foot.

Mr. Boardman, continuing his examination, asked: Mr. Reardman, continuing his evaluation, assets,
Q.—You are in possession of a letter asking the Corporation Counsel's Office, two years ago, when Mr. Beek man was Corporation Counsel, what must be done to acquire piers in order that the new plans may be carried out? A.—Yes.
Q.—And that letter was not answered? A.—No.
Q.—Do you know why? A.—No.
Q.—Mr. Carter's advice was explicit? A.—Yes.
Q.—Then what prevented you from carrying it out?
He was a member of the Law Department? A.—Special counsel.

street should be drawn in from 200 feet to 150. There was also a nile of pier room practically be the centre of the city, between West Eleventh's L. West Twenty-second-1, owing to the straight blend, as the United States towerment forbade commission to go beyond the line of that build with the heads of piers. Mr. Fost was in favor 12 indive medication of the plan, which as permit piers to be cut in. If twenty piers were made, he believed they would be sold to more The cost to the city of carrying out the new gramme would be enormous, at least more than a sand old of millions more than \$100,000,000. At to make sungestions for immediate legislation. Post made two, without indowing them, and sin as examples of what might be proposed: (1) to some lift by which the dock cases could be taken shead of all others, and (2) an act allowing the

as examples of what might be proposed; (1) to passome lift or which the dock cases could be taken applied of all others, and (2) an act allowing the condemnation of the property. For the latter proped iton, Mr. Post, in the interpretation of setzner, that Mr. Boardman put on it, would not consent to assume any responsibility.

George's, Greene, Jr., the engineer of the Dock Department, testified in favor of modifications of the new plan, which would "draw in" the exterior street of the East River, and would allow the building of pies by excavation in the strip between West Eleventh and West Twenty second sts., mentioned by Mr. Post. The investigation will be resumed to day at 11 a.m.

FOR ELECTRIC SURFACE CARS.

A FUNNY AMENDMENT OF THE MAYOR'S ABOUT BURYING WIRES.

Subway Commissioner Moss's gonly foot was better yesterday, and he was able to go on crutches to the Mayor's office, and thus prevented another post-ponement of the Board of Electrical Control meeting. owing to Mr. Moss's gout several unsuccessful attempt have been made to decide upon the question of per-mitting the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fortham Railroad Company to use the trolley system of opating street cars by electricity in the Annexed District Walde Hutchins, Jr., son of the Pack Commissioner epresented the railroad company, and submitted the

which asserted that the system is entirely fer works well in Boston, Albany, and various cities East and West-Mayor Grant said that he had visited flosten recently to make an investigation of the trolley system. He had returned satisfied that it would prove beneficial

eport of S. S. Wheeler, the board's electrical experi

in sparsely settled communities. He had been in formed that the population rapidly increased about the nes where it was in use. Street Commissioner Heintz, Arthur C. Butts and Charles 8. Simpson opposed the innovation. urged that it would bring a waste of musightly polnto the district, in addition to the danger to life timb which would come from the electric wires. Mayo Grant replied that he had examined the system He had witnessed the considerable thoroughness. handling of the wires by the railway company's ployes, and there seemed to be nothing to fear. The

TRIFLING WITH HEALTH.

Most people consider aliments, like Hearseness, Cough re Throat, etc., not worth their while to look after This neglect is very often the cause of severe and protracte This negrees. Use Saden Pastilles in time. Dr. Moreau B. Brown writes: "I have used the Soden Pastilles and find the results very satisfactory for diseases of the Throat Chest and Lungs." Each box must have the testimonial of Sir Morell Mackenzie with each box. Price 50c. Mayor added that he was going out of town for a few days, and would like to have the question settled before that. Mr. Simpson asked delay for a short time. A majority of the property-holders along the line had een tricked into consenting to the introduction of the

ystem, and he wanted to bring some of them before he board to show how it had been done. Ex-Judge Hall denied Mr. Simpson's statement, and sented the signatures of many taxpayers favoring

Commissioner Heintz contented that the would prove dangerous. The Mayor answered that his bservations satisfied him of its harmlessness

"If you say so, I believe you," replied Mr. Heiatz. "That's complimentary," returned Mr. Grant.

The Mayor proposed an amendment to the resolution tranting the permit, requiring large cars to be used

scanting the permit, requiring large cars to be used and to be lighted by electricity; that the wires be buried as soon as found necessary, and where the tracks run under the elevated roads they should be strung on the structure, with the company's permission, to do away with the necessity of erecting poles. The amendment was adopted, and the permit was granted.

As the Elevated Rallway Company cannot be compelled to grant permission te a rival company to string wires on its structure, many were of the opinion that this portion of the Mayor's amendment would prove ougatory. The vague prevision for burying the wires also provoked amusement.

WHATA PASTORSEES AND HEARS

TEMS OF INTEREST TO CHURCH PEOPLE

"Put your needle in again," said a well-known lergyman to the Pastor the other day in referring to ie paragraph last week which gave his experience word you said was true. I have had a similar ex-perience. I have been from one institution to another. rying my best to get the person cared for, and one exuse after another was given, until finally I went to an influential lady and got use of the bed which she ad endowed in an institution; but even then I had fifficulty in getting permission for the patient to ocupy it. The authorities said that there was another on there. And what you said about the liquor usiness is true also, every word of it. It is a shame hat reputable citizens should lease their property for

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church will take a ew departure to-morrow by holding an afternoon ser-It is to be a popular service with congregaonal singing and plenty of it. The Sunday-school to be present. The sermon will be short and the cryice is to be brought within three-quarters of The seats are to be free, and a general inv tion is extended to all to attend. This is a complete church ever since its establishment, and it is hoped purch, the benefit of two services, instead of one, a is service thoroughly popular by singing familia yours, and by direct, practical talks. For the even service in the church there will be substituted an vangelistic prayer-meeting in the lecture-room.

ded "How They Talk After Church," which is With considerable frankness, he has eported some of the comments made by church with this practical moral; "The accepted polic f throwing the entire borden of the church on or of making a church a financia ment, on which the minister is to pay the div or the talent which fills pews, and making it the imparts mable sin of the minister not to draw. To e than one faithful paster, his clurch is a cross on high he is crucified, while the people sit down and

"The Independent" continues to publish letters i and to the opening of the gates of the World's Exion on sundays. Two weeks ago the opinions o aderly of them being decidedly against the Sunday are published, both of whom, secretary Winm and Attorney-General Miller, cast their vote and ableath. Mr. Miller holds that one day of the week iment that would preserve the American Sabbatl could have the gates closed on Sunday, five think they should be open, two express no opinion, and on appears to be undecided. Governor Hill is not in the

or W. R. Harper, of Yale University, prest tent elect of the new University of Chicago, Is about to deliver a trief series of Hiblical lectures on succes-Sanday exenings in the Fifth Avenue Baptist hurch, No. 4 West Forty sixth-st. in to morrow evening, and will be an exposition of the prophecy of Jonah.

Father Ignatus is getting some severe raps from the E. s. MacArthur says; "We think that Fathe is own innerty before he prosecutes further his re-ival work in America. The numbery is a system o-grading slavery, even if one half that is taught in its book C Numery late in the church of England. Seventeen Years with Father Ispatius, by Mary gues, 6, 8, E. I he true. To indrow Dr. R. Helse cavion will give the monk of Ligarthony Abbey a few unts in regard to revival work.

Dr. Bridgman, the pastor of the Madison Avenua aprist Church, was one of the four elergymen in thi ity whose arriver Miss Emma Abbott liked sufficiently cell to remember it by a gift of \$5,000. By the way is said to be the only Eaptist preacher in this city no wears a robe. The Eaptist Church does no letate touching the character of the dress for B

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

FIFTY CENTS FOR A SQUAR-NORTH CAROLINA SHAD-ORANGES AND GRAPES.

Among the high class laxuries of the markets this seek may be noted the Philadelphia squabs, which ar now sold by the dealers in mame in Fulton Market for 50 cents each, or \$5.50 a dozen, with a fair prospec of going greatly beyond that. Yes with squabs s fear and canvasback ducks from Havre de Grace sell ing for \$8 a pair and other wild ducks in proportion, the demand for these birds keeps just the same, month after month. Money is no object to the class of pe ple who will pay 50 cents for a tiny squab that weigh scarcely half a pound. They would as cheerfully pa \$1 before they would go without. One game dealer n Fulton Market sells every day from twenty to thirty dozen squales, about ten dozen being taken by one

Plarmican are expected within a few days from Canada and Labrador. There is always a sharp look out kept for the first arrival of these birds fro Fur North. They usually sell for about \$1.25 a pair With this month the season in which it is lawful to sell them in this State expires on quail, rabbits and squirrels. Qual are \$2.50 a dozen, rabbits 50 cent pair, and squirrels 25 cents a pair. Cer sidering all things, probably squirrels at this price are about the cheapest things in the market Reedbirds have gone up to \$2 a dozen, and plover from the cold storage warshouses cost \$3 a dozen. Fresh English suppe are \$3 a dozen. Eed head ducks are 35 a pair, mallards \$2, teal \$1 and broadbills \$1.50. Canadian hares are 7 cents a pair, and English haves 82 each. pheasants sell for \$4.50 n pair, English woodcock \$2, and English partridges 82 a pair; pigeons are 82 50 a lozen, wild geese \$1 each, brant \$2 a pair, and wild turkeys 25 cents a pound.

Florida is contributing string beans to the New York market, but the supply is exceedingly scant and the price high accordingly, 50 cents a quart. the features of the vegetable market are the long, slim seedless French cacumbers, grown in Boston hothouses from imported seed. They sell for 30 cents each, sweet potatoes are 25 cents a half-peck, early rose s 25 cents a half-peck, and Burbanks 20 cents half-peck. French artichokes are 25 cents each, ects 5 cents a bunch, frussels sprouts 20 cents a art, imported cabbage 20 cents a head, Long Island abbage 10 and 15 cents a head, red cabbage 10 cents head, carrots 4 cents a bunch, celery 10 cents much, eranberries 15 and 20 cents a quart, dandellor 20 cents a quart, eggplants 10 to 40 cents each, garlic 13 cents a bunch, herbs 20 cents a dozen bunches, horseradish root 10 cents a pound, bottled horseradish 15 cents, kale 20 cents a peck, lettuce to 10 cents a head, mint 7 cents a bunch, fresh mushsoms 90 cents a pound, fresh okra, 60 cents a hun dred, dried okra 50 cents a pound, Bermuda onions 20 cents a quart, red and white onions 10 cents, and yellow onions 8 cents a quart, oyster plant 10 cents a banch, parsnips 20 cents a dozen, peppers 60 cents a dozen, hothouse radisins 7 cents a banch, rimbarb 15 cents a banch, shallotes 25 cents a quart, soup vegetables, celery, parsley, leek and okra, 4 cents a bunch, spinach 20 cents a half-peck, sorrel 60 cents a half-peck, squash 15 and 20 cents each, tomatoes

WINTER WISDOM.

(Exchange.)

Don't be afraid of fresh air, but avoid draughts. Don't go out of doors for a second without extra covering In selecting your winter underclothing, choose that

which is warm and yet more or less open in texture. Take off your overcost when you enter a warm place

ast only three minutes.

If you catch cold or develop a cough, get rid of it at nee. This is better than feeling "blue" and thinking that neumonia or consumption has marked you as a victim. The best remedy for a cough or cold (however stubborn r a sudden chill, is pure whiskey. A dose of whiskey in vater will import a generous warmth to the whole body and keep off the diseases of the season.

Don't forget that only pure whiskey should be taken. Dudy's Pure Mait Whiskey has the strongest recommenda-tions from the leading doctors as to its efficiency, and from he most prominent scientists as to its purity. nly standard medicinal whiskey. Take no other from

30 cents a quart, Russla turnips 30 cents a peck white turnips the same, and watercress 10 cents a

Table apples are 35 and 50 cents a half-peck, and ooking apples 25 and 30 cents.

North Carolina shad, large and fine, are for sale in The roes cost \$2, and the bucks \$1. toe shad from Florida sell for 60 cents, and bucks for Salmon are as cheap and abundant as they were last week, and can still be had for 20 cents a pound. Halibut are 18 cents a pound, pompano 20 ce snapper 18 cents, flounders 10 cents, lobsters 15 cents, striped bass 30 cents, and sea bass (the smaller, blackish variety) 18 cents, haddock 8 cents, sheeps head 18 cents, blackfish 12 1-2 cents, green turtle 20 ents, smelts 15 and 20 cents, Spanish mackerel 18 cents, frostrish 10 cents, weakfish 12 1-2 cents, and 15 cents a pound, whiteish 18 cents, and black bass 16 ents. Pickled oysters in bottles handy to carry home cost 81 a 100 for cullings, and 82 for box systers. Blackford's best boneless sait cod, in two-pound tablets, sells for 10 cents a pound; sait bloater mackerel is

sells for 10 cents a pound; salt bloater mackerel is 25 cents a pound; boneless herring. 20 cents a box; extract of clam julce, 35 cents a pint, and cod liver oil, 25 cents a pint.

Spring chickens have risen to \$1.75 a pair. The prices of other poultry have not changed from the prices given last week.

Hothouse strawbernes are displayed by the fancy fruit stores on Broadway in little cups holding about two dozen berries which would cost the buyer about 10 cents a berry.

Although the supplies of California fruit practically ended several weeks ago, their place has been fully taken by oranges and grapes. The abundance of foreign oranges has had the effect of keeping the price of the Florida fruit within reasonable bounds. To foreign oranges has had the effect of Reeping the price of the Florida fruit within reasonable bounds. To many people an orange is an orange, whether foreign or domestic, while many others prefer the sharp taste of the Meditercanean fruit to the sweet ordings of Florida. As for grapes, while the last shipload of the Almeria or Malaxa grapes has been landed here, the quantity in store is sufficient to keep the price where it is, about 20 cents a pound retail, and from \$4 to \$15 a keg. This may seem a wide difference on kegs, but the purchaser can make no mistake. If he pays \$4 he will get a keg with \$4 worth of good grapes in it, while for the higher figure he will get a kee. ieg with the fruit sound throughout.

A "SHAKE UP" FOR POLICE CAPTAINS.

SEVEN OF THEM TRANSFERRED AND DETEC TIVES SENT DOWN IN GRADE. The Police Commissioners had a secret session

esterday and called Chief Inspector Byrnes in At the end of the meeting the following transfers of captains were announced: ity Hall; Captain Eakins, from City Hall to the Grand Central Station; Captain McElwain, from the Grand Central Station to Madison-st.; Captain arpenter, from lak-st, to East Eighty-eighth-st.; oung Captain McCallagh, from Elizabeth st. to Mor risania; Captain O'Connor, from East Eighty-eighth t. to coak-st., and Captain Brooks from Morrisania to Elizabeth-st. Detectives Chrystal and Farrington, of the Elizabeth st. squad, and Canavan, of the Oak-st. quad, were remanded to patrol duty, and Chief Inpector flyrnes was directed to transfer them to other The "shake up" caused a stir at headqua

much talk in the precincts. None of the Commisfoners would give an explanation to the changes, exept to say that they were intended for the good of he department. It was ascertained that teansfers had esulted from the failures of Captains Carpenter, Mc fullagh and McElwain to govern their squads prop erly. Complaints that disorderly houses had been permitted to flourish in McCullagh's and Carpenter's precincts, and that swindlers had been permitted to ply their trade openly in Chatham Square without the erious opposition of either captain, had made the officials at headquarters indignant. Proof that the captains and their detectives had negle ted their duties o such an extent as to warrant trials at headquacters was not at hand, but the Commissioners decided to place Captains Brooks and O'Connor, both officers of proved efficiency, in command at Elizabeth st, and takest. Detectives Chrystal, Farrington and Camevan were sent out of the precincis and reduced to patrol duty, without trials, for the same reason,

Captain McElwain's transfer from the Grand Central Station squad was on account of the demoraliza-tion in that squad, which was made evident by the testimony presented at the recent trial of Acting-ser-grant Goodell. It was desired also to send Captain Allairs to a precinct in which his duties would be light, because he conducts the police dralls each week, and to Captain Eakins was allotted the test of en-forcing discipline at the Grand Central Station.

AN ENCOURAGING BUSINESS OUTLOOK!

The business failures reported by R. G. Dun & 'o.'s mercantile ogeney for the past seven days muner 331 for the United States and forty-nine for Canada, a total of 386, compared with 411 in the previous week and 3.1s for the corresponding week of 1800. The weekly review says: "The new year opens encouragingly. January settlements have passed with less disturbance in trade than was expected, and the demand for goods which now appears is, on the whole, considerably larger than that of a year ago. Firancial auxieties, which have occupied so much attention for weeks past, are almost entirely removed, and the healthy and vigorous trade of great and rapidly growing nation begins to exert its natural influence. It has been noteworthy, throughantiferent financial troubles, that Western centres of rade have been comparatively free from disturbance or apprehension, and now the energy and growth of the West have their effect in hister trade and stronger confidence to Eastern commercial centres."

THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND GROWING. Horace L. Hotchkiss, of No. 36 Wall st., treasurer of he Grant Monument Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions from General Floyd Clarkson, of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the fund: Through Commander C. G. Dobbs, of James Munroe Post, No. 607, 874; through Comrade Henry C. Blackman, of George Ricard Post, No. 362, 845; through Courade Smith Clarkson, of John E. Bendix through Comrade Smith Chrisson, of Joint E. Bendix Post, No. 402, 820-50; through Comrade Samuel H. Paulding, of E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, \$15; through Comrade Ignatz Schier, of Gibs Post, No. 264, \$22; total, \$176-50; precjonsty acknowledged, \$144,416-45; grand foota, \$144,592-95.

> The Standard Cocoa of the World, A Substitute for Tea and Coffee.

Household Words All Over Europe.

VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST." Now that its manufacturers are draw

ing the attention of the American publie to this first and, ever since its invention, the best of all cocoas, it will soon be appreciated here as well as elsewhere all over the world. All that the manufacturers request is simply one trial, or, still better, a comparative test with whatever other cocoa is may be; then VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA itself will convince every one of its great superiority. It is because of this that the English paper Health, says: "Once tried, always used."

IP To avoid the evil effects of Ten and , use constantly VAN HO COCOA, which is a STRENGTHENER of the NERVES and a refreshing and nour ishing beverage,

THE COURTS.

LIABILITY FOR STEAMSHIP BAGGAGE: MISS DORA WHEELER, THE ARTIST, SUES FOR

PICTURES THAT WERE LOST. The Court of Appeals last week handed down decision which is of considerable interest to the travclling public, as it determines the liability of steamship companies for loss of passengers' bagginge under certain

dreumstances in which the courts have hitherto held

them to be exempt from such liability.

The plaintiff was Miss Dora Wheeler, the artist, and her case was dismissed by the court at the trial, and that dismissal was affirmed at the General Term. These rulings are now reversed by the Court of Appeals. The ground of the plaintiff's non-suit was a United States statute which provides that unless a shipper of certain valuable articles (among others pictures), whether shipping them as freight or baggage give written notice to the agent of the vessel of the rue character and value of the property shipped, "the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall not be liable as carriers thereof, in any form or manner." Judge Finch, witing the opinion of the court, says:

Dora Wheeler, the plaintiff, and described in the evidence as an artist of established reputation, returning home from a foreign journey, took passage on the steamer Germanic, and in addition to her ordinary baggage, delivered to the ship for transportation package of valuable portrais which she had painted while abroad. These were contained in a box of white wood, with iron hinges and corner clasps, and closed by a lock. The package itself, besides the address, was marked "Studio," and its appearance unmistakably indicated something other than and different from the ordinary baggage of a traveller.

"There was no attempt to deceive the defendant as to its true character, or by artifice or misrepresentation to make it appear to be personal baggage, or shield it as such from proper freight charges. Nevertheless, it was not entered upon the bill of lading with notice of its character and value, or in any manner whatever, but was put in the hold of the vessel for transportation to New-York. The voyage was unattended by either accident or delay, and it is reasonably certain that the package came in the ship to its port of destination Arrived at its wharf, the trunks and packages of the passengers were landed upon the wharf, each individuabeing left to find and collect together his own. The package in question was never delivered to its owner, but was probably misdelivered, or permitted to be taken by one having no right to receive it. . .

"The liability for negligence as bailee survives even when by special contract the carrier has thrown off his liability as such, and the courts of this state, have exhibited a very decided purpose to retain and enforce

that liability wherever it is possible."

The court then holds that though a steamship pany may, by special contract, exempt itself from the consequences of its own negligence, and that Congress may also so exempt it by a statute, an act of Congress must necessarily leave the lesser liability of balks anaffected if it merely removes the liability as car ver, and does not by clear and definite language ind raid its purpose to go further. So much, and no than that the section under consideration accomply had, for it distinctly removes the liability as earrier with a touching that as ballee. The plaintiff in her complaint alleged negligence, and the facts which she proved prima facie established it. The non-delivery at the port of destination is presumptive evidence of such negligence. In addition it was shown that the vessel stopped nowhere until the port of destination was reached, and then the baggage was placed upon the wharf with little order or control, and leaving the passengers to find their own in the consequent confusion. And so a case was made which should have gone to the Jury."

The case will soon he re-tried. Since the action was begun the plaintiff, Miss Wheeler, has been married to Boudinot Keith, who was her counsel in the action. Lawrence Godkin was the counsel for the defendant company. for it distinctly removes the liability as earrier with it

company.

CHARGES AGAINST A LOAN COMPANY. Some serious charges are made against what is

known as the Empire Loan Company, occupying Room in the Arbuckle Building, in Brooklyn. Herbert Percye Millar has brought a suit against the company and in the papers in that suit he charges Levi S, and R. Silverman conduct a usurious business under the name already mentioned. His -pecific complaint is that he borrowed the sum of \$100 from the Silvermans for four months. ecurity for the loan he gave two notes, one for \$100 and one for \$50, besides giving a chartel mortgage on his furniture, which was worth \$000. These documents were signed by Millar, on December 10 last. He declares that it was agreed that when he paid the note for \$30 the note for that amount and the chattel mortgage for the same amount were to be

cancelled. Millar also declares that he sent a check for \$32 50 to pay the note for \$30 with interest, but the Silvermans never acknowledged his receipt. He went to see them and they declared that they had not received the note. Then he stopped paymen's and began the present suit. He scruped a temporary injunction from Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday restraining the silvermans from increfering with his furniture. in erfering with his furniture.

HALF MUST PAY AS SILK, HALF AS WOOL. W. & J. sloane, the dealers in carpets, etc.,

brought suit against Collector Hedden for about \$500 alleged to have been charged the in excess of the legal duty on some damask and tapestry goods imported by them. The Collector had decided that they should pay the duty imposed on wool, as that was the component on which the highest rate was levied. The United States Supreme Court has, however, decided that articles must pay the duty levied on the component of chief value. The suit of W. & J. Sloane was tried before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Creak Court, yesterday, the Judge directing a verdict of about half the sum sued for, for the plaintiffs. He held that the plaintiffs had shown that silk was the component of chief value in half the goods. The sufficient of chief value in half the goods. The sufficient is important as a number of others, involving thousands of dollars, depend upon it. Assistant United thousands of dollars, depend upon it. Assistant United thousands of dollars, leading appeared for the Gov-San.es District Attorney Baker appeared for the Ge ernment, and Comstock & Brown, for the plaintiffs.

USURY PLEADED BY THE DEFENDANT.

A suit over a contract, in which usury is set up by the defendant as a reason why he should not perform his part of the contract, has been begun in the Supreme Court. From the papers it appears that the firm of Arthur & Kelcham, stock brokers, agreed to pay to John Banta the sum of \$250 for the use of 300 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railrosd Company stock for four months from November 4 1889. George D. Arthur, of Scaboro, N. Y., a distant relative of the senior member of the firm, guaranteed full performance of the contract. He is the defendant in the present suit brought by Banta on the contract, and he declares that it is a nsurious contract.
The case came up vesterday before Justice Lawrence,
in the Supreme Court. Chambers, upon a motion to
place it on the short-cause calendar for trial. Decision was reserved upon that motion.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Chief Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an absolute divorce to Alice M. Kemble from John R. Kemble. The plaintiff spurned alimony as she said that she had always supported herself since her marriage and she was able to continue doing so.

Judgments amounting to \$135.710.65 were entered against the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, in favor of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. They were leased upon bonds issued by the former company, on which no interest had been paid in

nearly twenty years.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaints of Henry Meisner, Elisa Meisner and Robert Turnier against the Cigarmakere. International Union No. 144, for reinstatement, While a strike was in progress in a city clear factory in the winter of 1887 '88 the plaintiffs in this suit paid assessments for several weeks and then refused to pay any mere, whereupon they were expelled from the minon. Judge Ingraham decides that the members of the union entered into a contract, and when they re-fused to pay further assessments they violated the terms of the contract.

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Jan. 23.—The proceedings in the supreme Court to-day were as follows:

No. 155-R. H. Brown et al. appellants, agt. Charles
N. Tronosale et al. Argument continued.
Nos. 159 and 160-Bruno Beaupre et al. plaintiffs
in error, agt. Daniel R. Noys, et al. Arguest.
No. 161-Gertrude H. Hardin, plaintiff in error, agt. No. 101-104 Market M. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, agt, Jabez G. Smale et al. Argument begun.

The day call for January 26 will be as follows:

Nos. 161 and 167, 690, 168, 169, 171, 172, 1,178, 1,332, 1,539 and 1,540 and 176.

TO URGE FOREST PRESERVATION.

A public meeting of the New-York State Forestry Association will be held in the American Museum of Natural History at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Morris K. Jesup will preside. Ex-President Grover Cleveland, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Ellis H. Roberts, B. E. Fernow, Warren Higley, A. W. Gleason and others will make addresses upon "The Necessity of Forest Preservation, Particularly in the State of New-York." Professor Albert S. Bickmore will exhibit stereoptical

views of the forests of America.